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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

First Named Applicant: Zhu)   Art Unit: 2132

Serial No.: 09/840,954)   Examiner: Lanier

Filed: April 24, 2001)   50P4401.01

For: IP-BASED ARCHITECTURE FOR MOBILE)   September 19, 2006
COMPUTING NETWORKS)   750 B STREET, Suite 3120
)   San Diego, CA 92101
)

REPLY BRIEF

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Dear Sir:

This Reply brief responds to the Examiner's Answer dated September 14, 2006. The examiner correctly notes that the session request (SR) in Laursen et al. contains a session ID (which is always zero, col. 10, line 3). However, the session ID is never removed from the SR message; in fact, the SR message is saved in the "server proto session", col. 11, lines 5-7, to be used in an initial client authentication step which is either successful or not, col. 11, lines 7-25. If unsuccessful, the process ends; if successful, the server responds with a new message, called "session reply" (SP) message in Laursen et al., which also has a one byte "C-CID" indicating "the session ID originally assigned to the client", col. 11, lines 49 and 50, but which is then confusingly divulged to be zero to indicate a clear text session and one or two otherwise, lines 50-54. Recall that the session ID in the original SR message from the client is always zero, so it is difficult to reconcile lines 49 and 50 in col. 11 of Laursen et al. with lines 50-54.
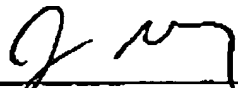
1168-20.RPL

Happily, however, it does not matter. Claim 1 requires "stripping the session name *from messages from a client device*", but as noted above the session ID in the relied-upon message (the SR message) *from the client* is never stripped *from the SR message received from the client* as otherwise required by Claim 1. Indeed, the SR message is "saved" as is in its entirety by the server, col. 11, lines 5-7, for use in the initial authentication step. That a different message (the SP message) generated by *the server*, not the client, happens to have another, different session ID does not mean that the session ID is ever stripped or removed *from the SR message received from the client* as otherwise required by Claim 1, rendering the rejections reversible.

Turning to Claim 10, the Answer fails to rebut Appellant's observation that in the system of Rautila et al., a position transceiver is located at a base station and transmits its position to a mobile device, which then retransmits the location of the position transceiver, not its own location, to access services, unlike Claim 10 in which the position transmitted by the mobile device is its own position. Instead, the Answer points to the background teaching of Rautila et al. that a user's position can be used to access information, blissfully unaware that Rautila et al. considers this to be deficient for several reasons (see, e.g., col. 1, lines 39-46) and that therefore, given this teaching away, proposes its different solution summarized above. The examiner thus is relying on what is actually a teaching away from Claim 10.

Respectfully submitted,

John L. Rogitz, Registration No. 33,549, Attorney of Record
750 B Street, Suite 3120, San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (619) 338-8075

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